

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : *B* ATTENTION: Assistant Director A. ROSEN
 SAC, New York
 SUBJECT: ALLEGATION OF ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP OF
 ANNA M. ROSENBERG IN THE JOHN REED CLUB
 PERJURY

DATE: April 13, 1951

44-496 12/31
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE *12/3/01* BY *SPAMMER*

Transmitted herewith are five copies of the report of SA JAMES P. MARTIN dated April 13, 1951, at New York, New York, in the above-captioned matter.

Reference is made to New York letter to the Bureau dated February 19, 1951, of which letter drew the attention of the Bureau to the case entitled, "Anti-Defamation League Material; Special Inquiry - Department of State. Referenced letter also forwarded to the Bureau certain reports allegedly secured by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith from an informant in the Arab League in New York City, which reports pertained to BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN.

There are being forwarded as enclosures with this letter two photostatic copies each of three reports from the same source--one report dated October 29, 1950, a second report dated October 30, 1950, and a third report dated January 22, 1951--all pertaining to JOSEPH M. LEVY and his activities.

The photostatic copies of these reports allegedly secured by the Anti-Defamation League from an informant in the Arab League in New York City are being forwarded at this time for the information of the Bureau concerning JOSEPH M. LEVY. It is noted that none of the information from this source, the alleged informant of the Anti-Defamation League in the Arab League in New York City, concerning BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN or concerning JOSEPH M. LEVY has been set out in reports in the captioned matter. At the present time investigation is being conducted in the case entitled, "Anti-Defamation League Material; Special Inquiry - Department of State," on the basis of all the material which the Anti-Defamation League allegedly secured from this informant in the Arab League and which the Anti-Defamation League furnished to the Department of State.

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Letter to Director, FBI
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Accordingly, it is being left to the discretion of the Bureau to decide whether the information contained in these reports from alleged informants of the Anti-Defamation League in the Arab League, New York, New York, should be made available to the United States Attorney, Washington, D. C., in the captioned matter.

The Bureau's attention is also directed to the information concerning JOSEPH M. LEVY as set forth in the enclosed report as furnished by Confidential Informant T-4, who is identified as [redacted]. This information as reported is a brief summary of information submitted to the Bureau by [redacted] in the form of a summary of the activities of JOE LEVY, a "New York Times" correspondent in the Middle East. Since this information has not been set forth in the report in detail as submitted by [redacted] this fact is being brought to the attention of the Bureau in the event the Bureau desires that further details be included in the report which is to be furnished to the United States Attorney in Washington, D. C.

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BUREAU

NY FILE NO.

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REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 4/13/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/14-17, 21, 22, 27-30/51	REPORT MADE BY JAMES P. MARTIN
TITLE ALLEGATION OF ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP OF ANNA M. ROSENBERG IN THE JOHN REED CLUB			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Inquiries made at four microfilm outlet companies, NYC, reflect said companies have no knowledge of any approach by [] to purchase microfilm equipment or efforts by [] to obtain employment from them. CONDE MCGINLEY furnished information re his dealings with BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN. MCGINLEY knew of only one bank account for FREEDMAN, namely at Tradesmen's National Bank, and Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa. MCGINLEY said FREEDMAN paid International Press of Wallington, New Jersey, directly for the printing of issue of November 1, 1950, of "Common Sense." Background information on International Press, on Benart Mail Sales Service, on JOSEPH M. LEVY, and on RUSSELL MAGUIRE set out. Records of Edwards Motors reflect \$1953.51 was paid to that company, November 11, 1950, for purchase of 1950 Lincoln Cosmopolitan Sedan in name of ROSE FREEDMAN, wife of BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN. ROSE FREEDMAN alleged to have bank account at Corn Exchange Bank, NYC.

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edmund</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>Edmund</i>	ENCLOSURE 126-486-426	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		APR 16 1951	RECORDED - 95
5- Bureau (126-486) 3- Washington Field (77-15072) 1- Newark (Info.) 2- New York		5 5 <i>[Handwritten signatures and initials]</i>	INDEXED - 95

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The following investigation has been conducted in accordance with the request made by United States Attorney GEORGE MORRIS FAY of Washington, D. C., said request addressed to the Washington Field Office:

INQUIRIES AT MICROFILM EQUIPMENT
ESTABLISHMENTS IN NEW YORK CITY
RE [REDACTED]

The following investigation was conducted by SA
ROBERT C. BLOUNT:

Mr. T. H. MURRAY, Office Manager, Burroughs Adding Machine Company, 219 Fourth Avenue, New York City, advised that [REDACTED] has never purchased microfilm equipment from Burroughs, and that [REDACTED] has never made inquiries at Burroughs regarding microfilm equipment or supplies to the best of his knowledge. Mr. MURRAY advised that very few individuals purchase microfilm equipment from this company and that most of the company's sales are made to business establishments. Mr. MURRAY stated that the only outlet Burroughs has for their microfilm equipment in the United States is at his office, 219 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Mr. MURRAY advised that, in order to start in the microfilm business, a person would have to purchase a microfilm recorder which retails for \$4,043. and that it would be necessary for the person to have several extra cameras which retail for \$578. This person could process his own film or have it done by Burroughs or any other film processing establishment. If the person chose to process his own film, this equipment would cost \$4,805.

Mr. MURRAY advised that the name [REDACTED] is not familiar to him and that [REDACTED] has never attempted to secure employment from Burroughs.

Mr. RAYMOND M. HESSERT, Sales Supervisor, New York Area, Remington-Rand Corporation, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City, advised that [REDACTED] has never purchased

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microfilm equipment, made inquiry concerning microfilm equipment, or made application for a position with Remington-Rand in the New York area. Mr. HESSERT stated that the only outlet for microfilm equipment sold by Remington-Rand in New York City is at his office, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City, and that he would certainly know about it if [] had made any inquiries regarding microfilm equipment. Mr. HESSERT stated that very little equipment is sold to individuals and that, if an individual did try to buy such equipment, he would be discouraged. Mr. HESSERT stated that a combination machine, camera and reader retails for \$2375, and that this would be the only equipment necessary for a person to set himself up in the microfilm business. Mr. HESSERT advised that the name RALPH DE SOLA is familiar to him since a [] wrote a book on microfilming, the name of which book he does not recall.

Mr. KENNETH KRUGER, Staff Assistant, Recordak, 235 West 23rd Street, New York City, advised that [] has not purchased microfilm equipment, made inquiries concerning microfilm equipment, or made inquiries regarding employment at Recordak to the best of his knowledge. Mr. KRUGER advised that the name [] is familiar to him since one [] wrote a book on microfilming, the name of which book he cannot recall.

Mr. KRUGER stated that a person could set up a small microfilming business for the sum of about \$2000 to \$5000, depending on the type of work the person wished to do. Mr. KRUGER advised that his firm manufactured many different types and sizes of machines, and that the cost would depend upon the type of work the individual intended to do.

Mr. KRUGER stated that there are no other outlets for Recordak in New York City, and that, if [] had contacted Recordak regarding microfilm equipment, he would have had to contact the office at 235 West 23rd Street.

Mr. RALPH E. WHITE, General Manager, Diebold, Inc.,

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Flo-Film Division, 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, advised that he has known [] for many years and that [] has not made inquiries at Diebold regarding purchase of microfilm equipment or employment. Mr. WHITE stated that all inquiries and purchases regarding microfilm equipment in the New York area are referred to him, and that he would know if [] had made any such inquiries.

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All of the above individuals advised that the only firms in New York City where microfilm equipment can be purchased are Burroughs Adding Machine Company, Remington-Rand Corporation, Recordak, and Diebold, Inc.

INTERVIEW OF CONDE MCGINLEY
RE BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN

At Newark, New Jersey.

CONDE MCGINLEY, 2001 Pleasant Parkway, Union, New Jersey, was interviewed at the Newark Office by SA [] of the Newark Office and the writer. During this interview, CONDE MCGINLEY was accompanied by his [] and, at the request of CONDE MCGINLEY, his [] was present during the interview.

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CONDE MCGINLEY advised that he is presently the Editor of a publication entitled, "Common Sense," which, MCGINLEY said, is a semi-monthly newspaper. He advised that the offices of the newspaper are maintained at 2001 Pleasant Parkway, Union, New Jersey.

MCGINLEY was shown a copy of the publication entitled, "Know the Truth," Volume Number One, Number 1, said issue dated January 2, 1951, which publication contains information concerning BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN and deals with FREEDMAN'S testimony and activities concerning the hearings before the Armed Services Committee of the Senate in regard to the nomination of ANNA M. ROSENBERG as Assistant Secretary of Defense.

✓ Communication Industry
Conde McGinley employed
by Common Sense
employee

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The issue of "Know the Truth" reflects information concerning dealings between CONDE MCGINLEY and BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN.

CONDE MCGINLEY said that he had seen this issue of "Know the Truth" and advised that he knew that BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN had published this issue of "Know the Truth," and that he had ascertained that said issue had been printed by the International Press Corporation, Wallington, New Jersey.

CONDE MCGINLEY said that he had had some difficulty with BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN concerning an issue of "Common Sense," which was to have been published shortly after Christmas, 1950. He said that, since that time, he has had no business dealings with BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN, but has spoken to FREEDMAN several times on the telephone. Therefore, he considers himself back on a friendly basis with FREEDMAN. He stated at the outset that he desired to point out that he had always considered BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN to be a very truthful person and, he said, despite business disagreements with FREEDMAN, he still held to that opinion. He further said that, in his opinion, BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN was a very sincere man who was interested in combating Communism, and a person who considered that certain people in this country who were interested in Zionism also held to Communist principals. MCGINLEY said that, accordingly, BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN had opposed certain "Zionists" who FREEDMAN thought also were supporters of Communism. MCGINLEY added further that it was his opinion that BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN did not attack all people of the Jewish religion as being pro-Communist, but only those who FREEDMAN felt by their activities indicated that they were more loyal to Communism than to the United States.

MCGINLEY said that he, himself, had for many years been attempting to oppose Communism in this country, mainly through his present publication, "Common Sense," of which he is the Editor.

MCGINLEY said that in about the middle of 1948, BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN had contacted MCGINLEY by telephone

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probably because FREEDMAN had known of MCGINLEY'S principles, which, MCGINLEY said, were reflected in his publication, "Common Sense." MCGINLEY said that he did not recall exactly why FREEDMAN had first contacted him, but expressed the view that this might have been done through HALLAM RICHARDSON, an Attorney. MCGINLEY said that he had known HALLAM RICHARDSON prior to 1948, and said that he believes that HALLAM RICHARDSON had represented BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN as Attorney in several matters. He said that it was his opinion that RICHARDSON may have urged FREEDMAN to contact MCGINLEY to further the alleged efforts of MCGINLEY to combat Communism.

MCGINLEY said that during 1948, BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN had loaned CONDE MCGINLEY an amount somewhere between \$7000 and \$7500 upon an oral promise by CONDE MCGINLEY to reimburse BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN. He said that these sums were advanced to him by FREEDMAN in the form of bank checks, and he advised that all these checks of FREEDMAN were drawn on the Tradesmen's National Bank and Trust Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. MCGINLEY said that he knows of no other bank account for BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN other than the above-mentioned bank account at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He further said that these monies advanced to him in 1948 by FREEDMAN were advanced to him to assist in the publication and issuance of his semi-monthly newspaper, "Common Sense."

MCGINLEY said further that in 1948, in addition to the above amount advanced to him by FREEDMAN, FREEDMAN had paid other expenses of the newspaper, "Common Sense," such as mail service expenses and expenses for setting up type. MCGINLEY recalls that FREEDMAN paid these expenses directly to some typographer located in New York City, whose name MCGINLEY does not recall. MCGINLEY said that he has never repaid to BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN any of the monies advanced to him by FREEDMAN during 1948.

MCGINLEY said that, to the best of his recollection, BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN had advanced no money to him or to his newspaper, "Common Sense," during the year of 1949. MCGINLEY said that, if FREEDMAN paid any expenses for the publication of "Common Sense" during 1949, it must have been a very small

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amount since MCGINLEY could not recall such.

MCGINLEY recalls that, during 1948, BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN "took two complete issues" of the newspaper, "Common Sense." MCGINLEY explained that, at times people come to him and say that they have some point that they desire to put across through the press and these people ask him if they can take a complete edition of "Common Sense," which edition will contain only their particular writings. MCGINLEY said that on a few occasion he has done this and has permitted people to pay the full expenses of the publication of that particular issue of "Common Sense," which issue would contain only the writings of the person paying the full expenses of the publication of that issue. MCGINLEY said that on these occasions he has edited the written material submitted by the person paying the expenses for this particular issue, and he said that, otherwise, he has had nothing to do with the printing of that issue or with the material that goes into that issue.

MCGINLEY said that, in regard to these two complete issues of "Common Sense" which were taken by BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN during 1948, FREEDMAN would have submitted all the written material that was to go into each of these two issues and then, after editing by CONDE MCGINLEY or possibly by someone on the staff of MCGINLEY, this written material of BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN would comprise the whole of that particular issue of "Common Sense" that was printed.

MCGINLEY said that, thereafter, he, MCGINLEY, would send out approximately 20,000 copies of that issue to the regular subscribers of the publication, "Common Sense." The remaining copies which were printed at the order of, and at the expenses of BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN, would be taken by FREEDMAN and mailed by FREEDMAN through a mailing service to a large number of individuals who would not be regular subscribers to the newspaper, "Common Sense."

MCGINLEY said that he believes that the first complete issue, "So Taken" by BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN was an

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issue published during October of 1948. He said that this first issue of "Common Sense" published solely for and by BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN dealt with Zionism, and contained material against the State of Israel. It also contained information indicating that the Soviet Union would get control of oil in the vicinity of Israel in the event of any war.

According to MCGINLEY, this issue was printed by the International Press Corporation, 178 Maple Avenue, Wallington, New Jersey. MCGINLEY said that Dr. GUSTAV KOSIK is the President of the International Press Corporation.

MCGINLEY said that the second issue of "Common Sense" which was "taken by BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN" was some time during November of 1948 or December of 1948. He said that he recalled that the caption on this issue was to the following effect:

"Are We Dupes or Dopes for Marxism"

According to MCGINLEY, this second issue of "Common Sense" published solely for and by BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN in November or December of 1948, was printed at the Western Newspaper Union, a printing establishment in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. MCGINLEY said that FREEDMAN paid this printing company directly for the printing of the second issue.

MCGINLEY said that, during 1950, BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN had loaned him approximately \$1100, which monies were advanced to MCGINLEY at various times in various sums all by checks and all drawn on the same bank, that is, the Tradesmen's National Bank and Trust Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

MCGINLEY said that to the best of his recollection BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN "took" three complete issues of "Common Sense" which were published by and for BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN during 1950.

He said that the first issue, put out solely for and by FREEDMAN during 1950, was one which was published sometime during the first three months of 1950. He advised that the theme of this issue was the "Smearbund," and related

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that this issue contained information concerning the way Communist smear artists attempted to discredit sincere Americans. He advised that he recalls that this issue made mention of WALTER WINCHELL and contained a picture of WALTER WINCHELL, a noted newspaper columnist, on the front page of the issue.

McGINLEY recalled that this second issue of "Common Sense," which was published solely by and for BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN, was published sometime in the early Fall of 1950. He said that this issue dealt with an exposure of "Yiddish Marxists." He further recalled that this was a twelve-page paper which, he said, was larger than an ordinary issue. He said further that he recalled that the theme of this issue was that "Yiddish Zionists Plot Defeat of the United States by the USSR."

McGINLEY said that the third issue of "Common Sense" which was printed solely for and by BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN was an issue published around the end of November, 1950. He advised that this issue dealt with the information concerning ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

McGINLEY said that BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN paid the International Press Corporation of Wallington, New Jersey, directly for the printing of these three full issues of "Common Sense" during the year of 1950.

McGINLEY further recalled that, after BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN had testified before the Senate Armed Services Committee concerning the appointment of ANNA M. ROSENBERG, FREEDMAN had been berated by FREEDMAN'S wife. He said that he recalled that FREEDMAN'S wife in McGINLEY'S presence had told BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN that he could not hope to be successful in these efforts against ANNA M. ROSENBERG. McGINLEY further advised that he recalls some statement by FREEDMAN'S wife to the effect that "you can't beat City Hall." McGINLEY said that, in order to satisfy his wife, BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN had written up a new issue of "Common Sense," and had started the printing of this new issue at the printing plant of International Press Corporation,

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Wallinton, New Jersey, shortly before Christmas, 1950.

According to MCGINLEY, in this issue FREEDMAN contemplated setting out some derogatory information concerning FULTON LEWIS, JR., the columnist and radio commentator. MCGINLEY said that he did not know this until after a great many of the copies of this contemplated issue of "Common Sense" had already been printed by BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN. He said that he spoke to FREEDMAN on the telephone and told him that he would not permit any attacks on FULTON LEWIS, JR., to be made through the medium of "Common Sense." MCGINLEY said that he told FREEDMAN that he, MCGINLEY, was convinced that FULTON LEWIS, JR., was a sincere American who was doing his best to defeat the inroads of Communism in this country. MCGINLEY said that he further told FREEDMAN that, accordingly, he would not permit any attacks upon sincere Americans who were anti-Communist. He said that FREEDMAN insisted that this information concerning FULTON LEWIS, JR., be printed in this contemplated issue of "Common Sense." MCGINLEY did not agree with FREEDMAN and could reach no agreement on this point. Thereafter, [redacted] went to the printing plant of International Press Corporation shortly before Christmas, while there was a Christmas party being held there for the employees of the International Press Corporation. CONDE J. MCGINLEY examined a copy of this issue which had been already run off the press at International Press Corporation. He ascertained that this issue still contained the "attack" on FULTON LEWIS, JR., and so advised his father, CONDE MCGINLEY, by telephone. CONDE MCGINLEY then told [redacted] to pick up all the copies of this issue which had been printed thus far. [redacted] followed these instructions and picked up several thousand copies, which he brought to the offices of "Common Sense."

That same night, BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN accompanied by FREEDMAN'S wife and an elderly gentleman whose name is not known to MCGINLEY came to the offices of "Common Sense." MCGINLEY told FREEDMAN that this contemplated issue would not come out unless FREEDMAN removed the material concerning FULTON LEWIS, JR. FREEDMAN said that he would not remove this material and, thereafter, left the offices of "Common Sense," and has had no business dealings with MCGINLEY since.

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McGINLEY said that that particular issue of "Common Sense" which was to be published solely for and by BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN was never circulated by "Common Sense." He advised that later he had seen the issue of "Know the Truth," published on January 2, 1951. He said that this publication contained most of the material which FREEDMAN had wanted to put in "Common Sense."

McGINLEY recalled that, when FREEDMAN was at the offices of "Common Sense" around Christmas of 1950, the elderly gentleman accompanying FREEDMAN was a person of 80 to 85 years of age, small in stature and with gray hair. He said that this individual apparently had no interest in the matter but was merely a person who had been dining with BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN that evening and had accompanied FREEDMAN and his wife to the offices of "Common Sense" solely because he happened to be in FREEDMAN'S company at the time. He said that this individual took no part in the discussions except to try to act as peacemaker at one or two points during the discussion.

McGINLEY further recalled in that connection that, since FREEDMAN had testified before the Senate Armed Services Committee concerning ANNA M. ROSENBERG, Mrs. FREEDMAN had been receiving all kinds of threats by telephone. He said that FREEDMAN'S wife had urged him to drop this matter altogether. McGINLEY said that this was apparently done by FREEDMAN'S wife because of these alleged threats. McGINLEY said that he could not explain further concerning these threats since he had no knowledge of them himself.

McGINLEY advised that these various issues of "Common Sense" which were published solely by and for BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN during 1948 and again during 1950 contained material apparently solely written by BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN. He said that these particular issues contained only the writings of BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN and no material by any of the staff of "Common Sense" appeared therein. McGINLEY related that, to the best of his knowledge, BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN had written this material by himself without the assistance of any one.

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McGINLEY said that he had never met any other persons associated with BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN other than FREEDMAN'S wife and the maid at the FREEDMAN home. He said that he knew that HALLAM RICHARDSON was an Attorney who had assisted FREEDMAN in a legal way in other matters, but he advised that he had never met HALLAM RICHARDSON in company with BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN. McGINLEY related that he had been to the home of BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN on one occasion, but said he had met no one at this time other than FREEDMAN'S wife and the household maid.

McGINLEY said that he knew of no offices maintained by BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN, and advised that he had no knowledge that BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN had secured money from any one to assist him in his publication of the various issues of "Common Sense" or to assist FREEDMAN in advancing monies to McGINLEY for "Common Sense." McGINLEY further said that he had never received any money from or through the wife of BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN, Mrs. ROSE FREEDMAN. He said that he knew of no bank accounts for either of the FREEDMANS other than the one previously mentioned for BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

In regard to the November 1, 1950 issue of "Common Sense" which issue, McGINLEY said, dealt with ANNA M. ROSENBERG, it is his recollection that approximately 50,000 copies of this issue were printed. He said that he would have taken approximately 20,000 copies of this issue for circulation among the regular subscribers to "Common Sense," and advised that BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN would have distributed the remaining copies through a mail service to individuals other than the regular subscribers of "Common Sense."

McGINLEY said that he could not estimate the cost of the printing of that particular issue. He advised that the cost may have been as high as \$7,000. He said that he cannot estimate the cost since he knows that BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN was very extravagant in regard to printing charges for the various issues of "Common Sense" published solely by and for FREEDMAN. He explained that FREEDMAN would have copies reprinted several times until he thought that the printing

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type was the right type. Further, MCGINLEY stated that FREEDMAN thought nothing of having typographers repeat the setting up of the leads and captions for these particular issues several times until he thought that these various captions were set up in the best manner possible. MCGINLEY related that in this way the charges for printing of each particular issue could amount to several times what that issue should cost if it was only run off one time. MCGINLEY further said that he knows that BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN paid other expenses in regard to the circulation of the copies of this particular issue other than those circulated to the regular subscribers of "Common Sense." MCGINLEY explained that, concerning the copies circulated by FREEDMAN personally, FREEDMAN would pay one and one-half cents to a mailing company in New York City for the mailing of each copy of this issue, and further would pay two cents for the stamps for the mailing of each copy and one cent for the envelope in which each copy was mailed.

MCGINLEY was asked if he had any business dealings with the Benart Mail Service. He said he had not, and did not know the location of this mail service but advised that, now that the name was mentioned to him, he recalled that there was some connection between BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN and the Benart Mail Service. He said that he cannot recall whether FREEDMAN utilized this mail service or not, but believes he recalls the name Benart Mail Service somehow in connection with BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN. He indicated that, to his knowledge, FREEDMAN had had no personal or financial interest in Benart Mail Service, and advised that he believed it is possible that this may have been the mailing service utilized by BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN to send out copies of the issues of "Common Sense" published by and for BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN. However, MCGINLEY advised that he was not certain of this.

MCGINLEY said that he had never met [REDACTED] and further said that he knew of no one named RUSSELL MAGUIRE. He related that he had never heard FREEDMAN make mention of any friend of FREEDMAN'S who would be associated with the Thompson Machinegun business.

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McGINLEY did not have with him any of the copies of the issues of "Common Sense" which had been published solely by and for BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION CONCERNING
INTERNATIONAL PRESS CORPORATION

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, furnished the following information concerning the International Press Corporation:

The International Press Corporation is located at 178 Maple Avenue, Wallington, Bergen County, New Jersey. The officers of this corporation are as follows:

Dr. GUSTAVE ~~KOSICK~~ - President
Mrs. GUSTAVE ~~KOSICK~~ - Secretary and Treasurer.

This corporation was chartered under New Jersey laws in October of 1935. Dr. GUSTAVE KOSICK is 62 years of age, married, and was born in Czechoslovakia. For a number of years, he was active in the affairs of the Slovak Catholic Sokel, an organization which the informant stated promotes athletic contests and writes fraternal insurance. He was an official until his resignation in 1934, at which time he became interested in his present business. At that time, this business was known as the Slovak News, Inc., which was succeeded by International Press, Inc., at Passaic, New Jersey, in October of 1935. During 1934, Dr. KOSICK gained control of this business and the business was moved to 178 Maple Avenue at Wallington, New Jersey, at which time the corporate name was changed to International Press Corporation. The business continued to operate with KOSICK and his wife as sole officers. On September 1, 1948, the corporation became dormant for income purposes only, according to this informant, and GUSTAVE KOSICK acquired all the assets and became sole owner. He continued the business under the style International Press. On May 1, 1949, the business was once again transferred to a corporation.

GUSTAVE KOSICK was formerly the principal in "Slovak V. America," a newspaper with headquarters at 1233 First

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Avenue, New York City. He sold his interest in that newspaper during 1948. He also had a one-third interest in Frosted Food Fair, which firm published a magazine, but allegedly sold his interest in this company during 1949.

His wife, Mrs. KOSICK, is active in the business of International Press Corporation. She formerly operated a beauty parlor known as Theresa's Beauty Parlor at Lexington and Central Avenues, Passaic, New Jersey, from 1923, to 1940, at which time she sold this business. She did not engage in business until she became an officer in International Press Corporation, and she is presently in charge of the offices of that corporation.

The International Press Corporation was engaged in printing newspapers and magazines. Among the weekly newspapers printed are the following:

1. "Englewood Shopper"
2. "Bergen Shopper News"
3. "Slovak V. America"
4. "Clifton Telegram"
5. "Belleville Telegram"
6. "New Jersey Record"

This informant said that as of September, 1950, 14 persons were employed by International Press Corporation.

The informant further advised that the corporation owns a one-story brick building at 178 Maple Avenue, Wallington, New Jersey.

This informant believed that the International Press Corporation banked at a bank near the offices of this corporation, but the informant had no knowledge as to the name of this bank.

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON
BENART MAIL SALES SERVICE

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that this informant had no knowledge concerning Benart Mail Service, but did have the following information regarding Benart Mail Sales Service, Inc., located at 235 East 45th Street, Room 1201, New York, New York.

This corporation was chartered during 1939, succeeding a partnership which had originally been formed in 1928. The present officers of this corporation are as follows:

FRANK A. ~~FITZPATRICK~~ - President
JOHN C. ~~CUNNINGHAM~~ - Secretary
LOUIS E. ~~PIRNAK~~ - Vice President and Treasurer

This informant said that this company was originally established during 1928 as Benart Service Company.

The informant related that FRANK A. FITZPATRICK is 45 years of age, native-born, and is a person who was employed by a large mail order house prior to the formation of his present business.

The informant further said that LOUIS E. PIRNAK is also 45 years of age, native-born, and was previously employed as a clerk in a large mail order house.

This informant also said that PIRNAK and FITZPATRICK also occupy similar positions as officers in the Benart Photo Offset Corporation, multigraphers and printers with plant at 228 East 45th Street, New York City.

This informant advised that JOHN C. CUNNINGHAM is married and was born in the United States in 1901. According to the informant, CUNNINGHAM is an attorney by profession, and serves this business in a legal capacity.

*Communication Industry
Joseph M. Levy employed
by the Above -
empl. card.

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The informant advised that Benart Mail Sales Service, Inc., furnishes a multigraphing mail service which includes facsimile typewritten letters, mimeographing, filling in, addressing, folding, and signature work. The informant related that the services of this company are performed for large mercantile houses and advised that the staff of employees ranges up to 60 persons.

This informant said that Benart Mail Sales Service Inc., banks at the Manufacturers Trust Company, 43rd Street Branch, located at Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON
JOSEPH M. LEVY

The following investigation was conducted by
SA FRANCIS J. GALLANT:

Confidential Informant T-2, of unknown reliability, has advised that one JOE LEVY is a veteran newspaper correspondent and former "New York Times" reporter. This source has indicated that LEVY has close connections with the more prominent Middle East journalists, undoubtedly made through his long affiliation with the "New York Times" and his association with Cairo newspaper, "Akhbar El Yom." In addition, LEVY is reported to publish an industrial service with a circulation of approximately 3,000.

This source also has reported that LEVY lavishly entertains Arab officials and newspapermen. He brazenly pumps them for information and, because of this activity on his part, it was reported that most Arabs distrust LEVY.

Confidential Informant T-2 indicates that LEVY recently has been in contact with various Arabs connected with the United Nations, and he is reported to have been in contact with ABDUL AZZAM, pasha, Secretary General of the Arab League.

Confidential Informant T-2 also has reported that JOE LEVY was placed on an annual retainer fee of \$8,000.

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plus \$4,000 for expenses. This money is to come from the Egyptian Government, for which JOE LEVY is ostensibly to provide Egyptian Government officials and leading businessmen with intimate background information about people they meet. LEVY'S services, according to this source, were scheduled to begin February 15, 1951.

Confidential Informant T-3, of unknown reliability, has indicated that JOE LEVY formerly was connected with the "New York Times," and resides somewhere on West End Avenue, New York City.

The New York Telephone Directory for Manhattan indicates that one JOSEPH M. LEVY resides at 451 West End Avenue, New York City, and he may be identical with JOE LEVY referred to by Confidential Informant T-2.

The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York concerning JOSEPH M. LEVY, 451 West End Avenue, New York City, reflect the following information:

He is reported as employed by the Schaun Publishing Company, 611 Broadway, New York City. He is married, and resides in Apartment 8-D at 451 West End Avenue, New York City. His former address is given as 60 West 68th Street, New York City. LEVY is connected with the above publishing company as a consultant. This record indicates that he was formerly an Editor of the "New York Times" for twenty years.

The following information was obtained from Confidential Informant T-4, of known reliability, who made available a summary of information concerning JOSEPH M. LEVY, former Near East Representative of the "New York Times:"

This information in the possession of Confidential Informant T-4 indicates that LEVY was described as a "first-class political intriguer" as a result of which he was considered in March of 1940 by the British authorities as a most undesirable individual because he had caused so much trouble by his political intrigues.

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According to this source, in December of 1941, LEVY was denied an audience with King FAROUK because he had been instrumental in writing an article for "Life" magazine which had not been well-received by the King.

According to this source, in January of 1943, LEVY was considered definitely anti-British though, for the moment, he was not known to be pro-German. It is stated that he is believed to be an agent of Dr. WEIZMANN as well as ALI MAHER, pasha, both before and during the present war. In February of 1940, the British expressed concern over LEVY'S indulgence in political intrigue "which is becoming of increasing concern and embarrassment to the British." During the worst days of the Palestine troubles, LEVY was always in the fore with intrigues of all sorts and Palestine authorities had good cause to resent his activities. It was suggested that he was working for the Jews (he is an ardent Zionist), and seeking to cause trouble between the British and Egyptian Governments in order to make a settlement with the Arabs more difficult. He has been reported as a Communist agent, according to this source.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON
RUSSELL MAGUIRE

Confidential Informant T-1 furnished the following information concerning RUSSELL MAGUIRE:

This informant said that RUSSELL MAGUIRE, also known as JOHN RUSSELL MAGUIRE, was born in 1900 in Meridian, Connecticut. He attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for a year and later attended New York University. He also served in the United States Navy during the First World War.

In 1919, MAGUIRE became employed by the Aetna Casualty and Surety Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and retained his position for about one year.

The informant said that, since then, MAGUIRE'S interests have been divided into the following spheres:

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1. Real estate and surety bonds
2. Securities
3. Manufacturing
4. Russell Maguire Foundation
5. Oil

The informant elaborated upon MAGUIRE'S interests as follows:

In regard to real estate and surety bonds, MAGUIRE acted as a real estate and surety bond general agent on his own account up to 1925, when he was instrumental in organizing Penn Company for guaranteeing mortgages, general agents, and surety bonds, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, of which he was President. This company was subsequently liquidated.

RUSSELL MAGUIRE individually also bought and sold real estate. One of the properties he owned was a large office building at 16th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which had a bonded mortgage. When the building was returned to the owner, his bonded mortgage was to have been cancelled, but this action was not taken. As a result, RUSSELL MAGUIRE became liable for the mortgage when it was foreclosed at a later date. In order to relieve himself of this debt, he filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy on January 11, 1933, according to the informant. The informant said that MAGUIRE'S schedule for bankruptcy showed liabilities of \$393,133 and assets of \$169. According to the informant, RUSSELL MAGUIRE was discharged from these liabilities in bankruptcy on April 24, 1943.

In regard to MAGUIRE'S interest in securities, the informant said that, after 1933, MAGUIRE moved to New York City. He became interested in the securities business and he traded on his own account up to September 23, 1935,

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when he was instrumental in organizing Russell Maguire and Company, a New York corporation which was located at 1 Wall Street, New York, New York.

On August 11, 1936, he organized Maguire and Company, Inc., a Delaware corporation with offices at 1 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey.

RUSSELL MAGUIRE was President and principal stockholder of both these companies, both of which were engaged in underwriting and wholesaling securities in New York City.

According to this informant, in 1940, revocation proceedings were begun against Russell Maguire and Company, Inc., and also against Maguire and Company, Inc., on the basis that both these corporations had violated the Securities Act of 1933, specifically, in connection with the manipulation of securities and in connection with failure to disclose market activities or offerings. The informant said that the Securities and Exchange Commission had been preparing its findings regarding this investigation, but the companies then advised the Securities and Exchange Commission that both companies were dissolving their business. This informant said that he understood that the Securities and Exchange Commission had permitted withdrawal of the registration of both companies on assurance from RUSSELL MAGUIRE that he would stay out of the securities business.

The informant related that on December 23, 1944, Maguire Incorporated was chartered under New York laws with offices at 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City. According to the informant, that company was formed as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Maguire Industries, Inc., with a view toward engaging in the underwriting and wholesale distribution of securities. The informant said that RUSSELL MAGUIRE was President and principal stockholder. This informant said that it was the informant's understanding that Maguire Incorporated made application for registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission as a broker dealer but that, after a hearing, the Securities and Exchange Commission by opinion and order dated April 19, 1945, denied the application.

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The informant said that Maguire Incorporated never functioned and, shortly after April 19, 1945, was dissolved.

The informant said that, in connection with his difficulties with the Securities and Exchange Commission, RUSSELL MAGUIRE indicated that this was due to a misunderstanding in that MAGUIRE had followed the advice of an official of the Securities and Exchange Commission prior to the formulation of rules by that Commission for the redistribution of shares, and that the shares sold by MAGUIRE had advanced to a high price on the market and paid a high dividend thereafter.

In regard to MAGUIRE'S interest in manufacturing, this informant furnished the following information:

In 1939, Russell Maguire and Company, Inc., purchased controlling interest in Thompson Automatic Arms, a corporation which in turn purchased a major portion of the outstanding stock of Auto Ordnance Corporation, which the informant said is now known as Maguire Industries, Inc.

It is the informant's understanding that the inventory of October 31, 1949, of Maguire Industries, Inc., shows a net worth of \$526,698. According to the informant, RUSSELL MAGUIRE individually and in trust for members of his family controls about sixty per cent of the outstanding shares of Maguire Industries, Inc., and is the dominating factor in that corporation. The informant said that, in addition, RUSSELL MAGUIRE is President and Chairman of the Board of Directors since 1936 of Alco Valve Company, Inc., 865 Kingsland Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri. The informant said that this is a Missouri corporation, chartered on September 8, 1927, and advised that RUSSELL MAGUIRE, since 1936, has controlled virtually all the outstanding stock individually and in trust for members of his family. The Alco Valve Company, Inc., manufactures patented automatic control devices, including refrigerators and air conditioning systems. According to the informant, the inventory of December 31, 1949, of Alco Valve Company, Inc., reflects a tangible net worth of \$2,037,173. The

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informant said that this company has paid RUSSELL MAGUIRE in six figures during each of the last seven years for salary.

Further, this informant said that RUSSELL MAGUIRE is Chairman of the Board of Directors and is President of Weber Dental Manufacturing, Inc., 1948 Mahoning Road, Canton, Ohio. The company manufactures motorized chairs, units, X-ray machines, and centrifuge separators for dairy business. According to the informant, as of December 31, 1947, the inventory sheets of this company showed a tangible net worth of \$245,431. with indebtedness, according to the informant, substantially in excess of the tangible net worth.

The informant further said that RUSSELL MAGUIRE and his family own all the shares of the Columbia Westfalia Centerfuge, Inc., 1948 Mahoning Road, Canton, Ohio. The informant said that the balance sheet for this company, dated November 30, 1946, showed a tangible net worth of \$95,869. with a deficit working capital .

This informant stated that RUSSELL MAGUIRE individually had been formerly interested in Financers Manufactura S. A., Mexico City, Mexico, but the informant said that RUSSELL MAGUIRE had disposed of his interest in this concern sometime in 1948.

In regard to Russell Maguire Foundation, this informant said that this foundation is a trust which was formed in the early part of 1940 for the benefit of various charities. The informant related that RUSSELL MAGUIRE and others not known to the informant are contributors. According to the informant, this foundation owns some shares in Maguire Industries, Inc., and has other interests.

Concerning Maguire Industries, Inc., the informant said that this corporation manufactures diversified products and has offices at 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. The informant said that RUSSELL MAGUIRE is the President of that corporation. The informant related that, as of April 30, 1949, the net working capital of Maguire Industries, Inc., was \$1,419,420. and advised that the sales for a six-month period ending April 30, 1949, were \$520,007.

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Further, the informant advised that RUSSELL MAGUIRE individually for years has been active as an oil operator. His personal office in connection with the oil business is located at Stealy Building, Wichita Falls, Texas. The informant related that RUSSELL MAGUIRE personally owns all or has an interest in over 150 oil-producing and gas wells and, in addition, has various large valuable holdings of oil leases.

The informant related that RUSSELL MAGUIRE during 1950 purchased a waterfront estate at Belle Haven, Greenwich, Connecticut.

This informant advised that RUSSELL MAGUIRE has bank accounts at the following banks:

Marine Midland Bank
Broadway Branch
New York, New York

First National Bank
Dallas, Texas

First National Bank
Tulsa, Oklahoma

(It is noted that the report of SA AUSTIN H. GUNSEL dated February 21, 1951, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, reflects information indicating that BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN drew a check on FREEDMAN'S account at the Tradesmen's National Bank and Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on October 16, 1950, and two checks on January 23, 1951, all to the order of RUSSELL MAGUIRE. It is further noted that the last two checks were endorsed by MAGUIRE to the Marine Midland Trust Company of New York, which apparently would be identical with the Marine Midland Bank, Broadway Branch, listed as one of the banks mentioned above in which RUSSELL MAGUIRE has an account.)

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INFORMATION SECURED AT
EDWARD'S MOTORS, INC.

It is noted that the report of SA AUSTIN H. GUNSEL dated February 21, 1951, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, reflects information indicating that BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN drew a check in the amount of \$1,953.51 in favor of Edward's Motors, Inc., on November 11, 1950, which check was subsequently endorsed by the payee to the National City Bank of New York on November 13, 1950.

Accordingly, the following information was conducted:

EDWARD BORKIN, President, Edward's Motors, Inc., 4654 Broadway, New York City, advised that the records of Edward's Motors, Inc., reflect that on November 10, 1950, BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN, 300 Central Park West, New York, New York, purchased in the name of FREEDMAN'S wife, ROSE M. FREEDMAN, a 1950 Lincoln Cosmopolitan Sport Sedan, motor number 570LP15244H.

BORKIN said that the total cost of this car was \$3,353.51, and he advised that ROSE M. FREEDMAN was given an allowance of \$1,300 on a trade-in to Edward's Motors, Inc., of a 1948 Oldsmobile Sedan, which had been owned by ROSE M. FREEDMAN. He said that, in addition, ROSE M. FREEDMAN paid a cash down-payment of \$100, which would leave a balance to be paid on the purchase of this 1950 Lincoln automobile of \$1953.51. He related that the records of Edward's Motors, Inc., showed that the balance was paid on November 11, 1950, but he said that the records did not indicate the method of payment and, accordingly, he did not know specifically that this would be a check drawn by BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN. He said, however, that he does know that this car was purchased by BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN in the name of FREEDMAN'S wife, ROSE M. FREEDMAN.

FRANK PIERCE, Sales Manager, Edward's Motors, Inc., advised that he personally knows that BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN has brought this same 1950 Lincoln Cosmopolitan Sport Sedan to Edward's Motors for servicing on several occasions. He

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said this last occasion was on March 7, 1951, and he said that he personally recalls that BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN was driving this automobile at this time.

Information at Motor Vehicle Bureau
Re This Automobile

The records of the Motor Vehicle Bureau, State of New York, reflect that a 1950 Lincoln Cosmopolitan Sport Sedan, motor number 570LP15244H, was registered on November 13, 1950, to ROSE M. FREEDMAN. At that time, the plates formerly registered to ROSE M. FREEDMAN as the owner of a 1948 Oldsmobile Sedan were transferred to reflect ownership by ROSE M. FREEDMAN of this particular 1950 Lincoln Cosmopolitan Sport Sedan. This registration plate number of the State of New York for her was 1950 - 5N9821.

The records of the Motor Vehicle Bureau of the State of New York indicate no change in ownership for this particular 1950 Lincoln Cosmopolitan Sport Sedan, but indicate that the same car was still registered to ROSE M. FREEDMAN at the end of 1950.

CREDIT INFORMATION CONCERNING ROSE FREEDMAN

The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York reflect that ROSE FREEDMAN, wife of BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN, of 300 Central Park West, New York City, maintains a bank account at the Corn Exchange Bank, 86th Street Branch, New York, New York, where Mrs. FREEDMAN is supposed to have maintained an account since January of 1941. This record reflected that BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN, his wife, ROSE FREEDMAN, and his wife's mother, Mrs. PAULINE SCHOENDORF, have been residing in Apartment 9-J at the Eldorado Apartments, 300 Central Park West, New York, New York, since May of 1938.

- P E N D I N G -

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Confidential Informant T-5, of unknown reliability, furnished the following information concerning BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN:

This informant said that [redacted] told the informant [redacted] that some Federal income tax Agents were at her home, [redacted] checking the books and records of BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN. [redacted] further indicated to the informant that this check was being made to ascertain whether FREEDMAN had rightly declared profits on his income tax return regarding certain stock transactions. The informant suggested that possibly the Internal Revenue Agents who had made this check of FREEDMAN'S books might have ascertained all banking connections of BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN.

Confidential Informant T-6, of known reliability, when contacted concerning any knowledge he might possess as to the banking connections of BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN, which may have been disclosed during a Treasury Department check of FREEDMAN'S books, furnished the following information:

Confidential Informant T-6 said that this informant knows that the Federal income tax return of BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN for the year of 1946 was maintained by the Third New York District Office of Internal Revenue, which district would govern the address 300 Central Park West, New York City, where FREEDMAN resides.

Confidential Informant T-6 advised that the income tax return for BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN for the year of 1947 had been forwarded by the Third New York District Office of Internal Revenue to the Newark Office of Internal Revenue at the request of the latter office.

Confidential Informant T-6 said that this informant had no knowledge of any record of income tax return for

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN in the Third New York District since 1947.

Confidential Informant T-6 further advised that this informant has no knowledge of any investigation conducted of the income tax return of BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN by Internal Revenue Agents in the Third New York District during the year of 1950.

Subsequently, Confidential Informant T-5 was contacted and furnished the following additional information concerning BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN:

This informant advised that the informant had had

[REDACTED] At that time, BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN indicated that he had great admiration for Vice-Admiral C. S. FREEMAN, a retired United States Navy Admiral. Further, FREEDMAN indicated that Vice-Admiral C. S. FREEMAN is the United States representative of "Intelligence Digest," a publication put out by KENNETH DE COURCY covering world-wide intelligence matters. FREEDMAN indicated that the offices of Vice-Admiral C. S. FREEMAN are located at Room 7023, Empire State Building, New York, New York. Further, FREEDMAN indicated that he had personally mailed out hundreds of copies of the publication, "Intelligence Digest."

The informant has no knowledge as to whether FREEDMAN has any business connections with Vice-Admiral C. S. FREEMAN or with "Intelligence Digest," but said that, apparently, FREEDMAN does not have such business connections but is merely interested in this publication to the extent that he mails it to many people at his own expense. The informant advised further that FREEDMAN is personally acquainted with Vice-Admiral C. S. FREEMAN.

This informant said that BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN has three telephones, or at least one telephone with two extensions

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

at FREEDMAN'S apartment located at 300 Central Park West, New York City. The informant recalls that, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Further, the informant recalls that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The informant said that this matter might not mean anything, but FREEDMAN'S manner in doing so was that of a person who was engaged in some surreptitious activities.

In regard to ROSE FREEDMAN, this informant advised that ROSE FREEDMAN is thoroughly disgusted with her husband and has expressed the opinion that she would leave her husband if it were not for the fact that they have one child.

The informant said that ROSE FREEDMAN is thoroughly honest and does not like the activities in which BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN engages, which are of a rather secret nature, allegedly in fighting Communism. The informant related, however, that it was the informant's opinion that ROSE M. FREEDMAN only knew generally of these activities, and did not specifically know in what activities BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN was engaged.

The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York were checked by SA GORDON C. LUND.

The records of the Motor Vehicle Bureau of the State of New York were checked by SE CLINTON E. POLLOCK.

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LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will, at the Corn Exchange Bank, 86th Street Branch, ascertain information concerning transactions in the account of ROSE M. FREEDMAN, occurring from October 1, 1950, to January 31, 1951. In particular, it should be ascertained as to whether any check was drawn on this account in favor of [] in the approximate amount of \$832 during that period.

Will conduct further investigation in instant matter in regard to specific request of the Office of the United States Attorney, Washington, D. C., upon Bureau approval of the requested investigation.

It is noted that a copy of instant report is being furnished for the information of the Newark Office inasmuch as it sets out the results of the interview of CONDE MCGINLEY residing at 2001 Pleasant Parkway, Union, New Jersey, who was interviewed on March 16, 1951, at the Newark Office.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA JAMES P. MARTIN dated April 13, 1951 at New York, New York, are identified as follows:

T-1

Confidential Source
[redacted]

T-2

Documentary material
furnished to the Bureau
and the State Department
by [redacted]
[redacted]

T-3

[redacted]

T-4

Report of Military Intelligence, Washington, D. C., dated June 1, 1943, setting forth information concerning JOSEPH M. LEVY, from a CIC report dated May 7, 1943, of military intelligence, United States Armed Forces in the Middle East.

T-5

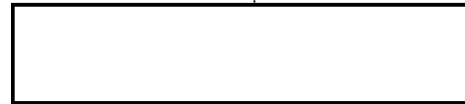
[redacted]

[redacted] who has requested that her identity be kept in strict confidence.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT (CONT'D)

T-6



who
furnished the information
set out in this report
on a confidential basis,
contacted by SA ALLAN R.
O'BRIEN.

REFERENCE

Washington Field letter to Bureau, 3/7/51.
Bureau teletype, 3/13/51.
New York teletype to Bureau, 3/15/51.
Newark teletype to Bureau, 3/16/51.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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